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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Some months ago many merchants and financiers were of the opinion that the Treasury Department, by maintaining the volume of the currency at a uniform degree of inflation, could prevent a fall in the nominal values of all kinds of goods and wares. The Secretary of the Treasury measured the functions and capabilities of the Department with much greater accuracy, and urged the speediest practicable return to specie payments as the surest and cheapest way out of the embarrassments with which business classes of all grades were threatened. He commenced contraction, designing to release many hundreds of millions of coin, and bring it into circulation. Prices ran down much faster than he reduced the amount of greenbacks, and much more rapidly than gold receded in market value. Indeed, in many lines values shrank below where they ever were before. It was plain, consequently, that other causes than contraction of the paper currency were in operation. This consideration, however, did not satisfy all who were feeling the uncomfortable pressure, and the Secretary, yielding to popular remonstrances, suspended the cancellation of legal tenders. Congress has enjoined this on him as a duty, or will in a few days. Still prices do not go up, or even cease, in many departments, to fall away. It is evident the Secretary can neither change nor control the laws of trade.

As one of the results of lessened values, many failures are occurring among traders. They cannot sell their stocks for anything like what they cost, and have not surplus capital enough to balance the shrinkage. The case of these worthy men is to be commiserated, though how it could be avoided we do not see. When prices went up traders made money, or seemed to make it, without peculiar intelligence or forethought. The swell carried them along, almost in spite of themselves. Upon the subsiding of the swell many find themselves badly or fatally damaged, through no fault nor their own. They are victims of a movement surpassing human control.

The number of these failures is larger than is generally apprehended outside of commercial circles. Almost every considerable borough furnishes one or more of them, and the smaller cities a proportionate list. A few days ago, in one of the most prominent towns of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, in an adjoining State, we heard of not less than five. In neither of these was improvidence or criminality suspected.

This condition of affairs admonishes to circumspection. Mercantile pursuits, at all times more perilous than most others, are now attended by peculiar hazards.

If specie payments could be promptly reached, that attainment would relieve large classes, because it would go far towards rectifying the existing discrepancy between the value of goods and the price of corn. But this attainment is not now apparently as near as it was a year ago. The losses incident to a return to specie seem to have been encountered, and yet the consummation is indefinitely postponed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

No doubt it is of high concernment to have the Union restored, so that all the States may once again hold their normal relations to each other and to the general government. But it is of yet higher consequence to have the Union so restored as to make sure that all the sacrifices incurred during the war were not in vain. Here all the rebels, and all the men who encouraged them to take up arms, insist not simply that no forfeitures shall be enforced, but that no guarantees shall be exacted for future good conduct. What these factionists want is, that as the rebels failed to accomplish their ends by getting out of the Union, they shall now succeed by staying in. That would be lucky for them, in case the result could be brought about, but would make the martyred patriots turn over in their graves.

Before Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated Mr. JOHNSON avowed his purpose to break with the Republican party. He did not want the Union dissolved; but he wanted just as little that Republican ideas should prevail in the national settlement. Hence, upon his accession to power, after a short period spent in dissimulation, so clumsily over wrought by prodigious threatenings as to excite the fears of all discerning men, he went over to the rebel side; made factious opposition to Congress; and has so far succeed in obtaining followers in the Southern States as to impede reconstruction. Yet this man has the effrontery to declaim because reconstruction progresses so slowly. If he would only give his influence to that end, the whole work could be closed up in ninety days.

OHIO NEWS.

—At Huntington, Lorain county, there has been an unusual amount of severe sickness.

—At Elyria the new town hall is completed. It seats seven hundred and fifty people, and cost $30,000.

—Lieut. Col. David Dove, of the Second Virginia (loyal) Cavalry, died in Johnson county, Ohio, on the 12th inst.

—Ex-Mayor Samuel Hondry and wife, of Oberlin, celebrated their golden wedding on the 15th instant. Mr. and Mrs. Swift, of Ravenna, observed a like anniversary on the 15th.

—Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, the oldest citizen of Akron, died at his residence on North Broadway, at 1 o'clock P.M. on the 13th inst. Mr. Holmes was born at Fishkill, Duchess county, New York, on the 14th day of May, 1783, and was consequently 87 years, 8 months and 27 days old at the time of his death.

—A correspondent of the Mansfield *Herald* says: "Mrs. Haskins, who died at Camden on the 16th ult., was born in what is now Burlington, Vt., in 1751, and was consequently 116 years of age when she died. When young she was bound out, and did much hard work. In early life she lived on Long Island, and when the British invaded New York, fled on foot, carrying her bed and a few other articles eighteen miles, to a place of safety. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom still survive."

—A Mt. Gilead (Morrow county) correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* says: The old stock of molasses on hand is now being used. Much of the wheat that was sown has a poor stool. Streams and wells were dried up to a great extent, farmers and others having to haul water for house use, and drive their stock to water. It is thought by many that the drouth hastened the maturity of the apple crop, which is a considerable item in this county. The result has been that green apples have not kept well. Over ten thousand bushels were bought in this place; considerable loss sustained; rotten apples were hauled on by the load, and the kind that usually keep until April and May are now mellow. Fall pasture being short, required early feeding. There is plenty of hay and grain, but they command a high price. Live stock of all kinds are doing well, except sheep where farms were oversocked; but little demand for stock at present. There is some wool in the market yet; price from 35 to 40 cents.

—St. Louis passenger railway company, five in number, in their exhibits of business for the past year show a loss of over seventy thousand dollars. Only one road in the city has made money, and that only twelve thousand dollars. An appeal to be made to the Legislature for authority to raise the fare from five to six cents.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1868.

SENATE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The following resolutions were presented from the Railroad Committee:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to proceed by *quo warranto* or otherwise against the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and should he fail in the Courts to reach the corporation, report to the Senate what legislation is necessary to compel the Company to comply with the object which the Legislature had in view when it incorporated it.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the report and testimony be printed.

The first resolution was postponed and the second passed.

BILLS READ.

Mr. WALLACE, one incorporating the Artizans' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WHITE, one authorizing Indiana county to borrow money for public buildings.

Also, the Free Railway bill of last session as a supplement to the general law.

Mr. ERRETT, one authorizing the Noblestown and Temperanceville Plank-road Company to surrender parts of its road in Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill requiring Bedford county to pay James Clark three thousand dollars for a bridge over Raystown Branch, and authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record all official bonds, passed finally.

STANTON RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Stanton resolutions were passed finally to night, at half past eleven o'clock, by a strict party vote.

HOUSE.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' REPORT.

Three thousand copies of the Soldiers' Orphans' Report were ordered for the Department, and one thousand for the House.

BANK STOCK ASSESSORS.

A resolution by Mr. PHELAN, Democrat, of Greene, requiring a report from the Auditor General and State Treasurer of the number, names and salaries of special assessors of National Bank stock, appointed under the act of 1867, was, on motion of Mr. THORN, Republican, Philadelphia, referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

CHAPLAIN ELECTED.

Rev. C. H. Forney, of Harrisburg, was elected Chaplain, after an hour's debate.

RAILROAD BILLS REPORTED.

The Free Railroad Law and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bill were both reported affirmatively, the former by Mr. WILSON, and the latter by Mr. FORD.

REBEL DAMAGES.

Mr. WINGERT, of Franklin, read a bill compensating the citizens of Franklin, Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, York, Perry and Fulton counties for rebel damages.

SAVINGS' BANK SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, presented a supplement for the Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Railroad Enterprise—Terrible Storm in Idaho.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company propose to push forward their line across the plains energetically during the present year. They have organized a force of ten thousand workmen to carry on the work through the Humboldt country. The Central Company also have two corps of engineers surveying the route between San Francisco and Sacramento, intending to complete the connection of the two cities as soon as possible. It is the intention of the California and Oregon Company to commence work on their road early in the spring. The San Jose Company expect to complete the extension of their road to Gilroy before next harvest. On other roads surveyed through the Russian river country work will commence in the spring.

Late Idaho advices state a terrible snow and wind snow passed over that country about the first of January.

The Indians, tired of warfare, express their willingness to go on a reservation.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

NEWSPAPER SUIT.

The Recorder has decided to hold Swietzer of the *Evening Mail*, for trial on A. Hern's charge of fraud in the sale to the latter of the *Evening Gazette*. The Recorder reviews the case at great length.

FROM ASPINWALL.

The steam frigate Minnesota, from Aspinwall, arrived to-night.

THE ROCK ISLAND CASE.

The case of Fiske & Belden vs. The Rock Island Railroad was to-day postponed to Saturday, when the main question will be argued.

The steamer France, from Liverpool on the 8th, arrived to-night.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR announced the following House bills for reference:

Supplamentory Reconstruction Act.

On motion Mr. DOOLITTLE laid over, as he desired to address the Senate on a motion to instruct the Committee to report a certain amendment to the bill for the relief of destitute persons in the South. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial of Manufacturers in Ohio, complaining against the system of appointments for Disbursements, and Collectors of public monies and recommending a system of examination of candidates to be adopted. Referred to Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee on Conference on the bill to prevent the contraction of currency, reported, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relieving cotton from tax, stating they were unable to agree, and moved the appointment of another Committee, and instructing them to recede from the Senate amendment and report an amendment allowing the importation of cotton free of duty.

After discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. SHERMAN modified his resolution by providing that in the further conference asked by the House the members of the Committee on the part of the Senate be instructed to recede from the Senate's amendment, provided the House accept the amendment relative to imported cotton.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend by providing that the entire tax be suspended till after 1868, and after that year it be one cent per pound.

After further debate the amendment was adopted by twenty-five to eighteen.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the International Exhibition at Havre, the present year. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more officers of the Navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the taking up of the bill, and referred to the appropriations on account of the Paris Exposition, which had kept on growing.

The joint resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill granting alternate sections of land in the Northern Michigan Railroad Company in extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the same manner and to the same amount as provided in the acts granting lands to the last named company through Minnesota and Wisconsin. The road is to run from Saginaw City, Michigan, to the Straits of Mackinaw, and thence to a point on the Montreal River, near the south shore of Lake Superior on the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the collection of duties on imports, approved March, 1863. Referred to Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolutions relative to the rights of American citizens and vessels to citizens of other countries.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the Senate took up the bill appropriating $25,000 for the temporary relief of destitute people of the District of Columbia. The amendment of the Committee, reducing the amount to $15,000, was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill providing for the removal of suits and proceedings brought against Assessors, Collectors of Internal Revenue, or their deputies, and United State Marshals, to the Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, on taking the oath, was taken up and debated by Messrs. DOOLITTLE, DRAKE, TIPTON and others.

The debate was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Representative NOELL.

Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. HENDERSON and DRAKE, and the customary resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Sherman and Hendricks were appointed the second Conference Committee on the cotton tax bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the extent of the Fort Riley military reservation, and whether it is all needed for military purposes. Adopted.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard and Naval Depot at Grand Haven, Michigan.

Adopted.

Mr. GRAVELLY introduced a bill to create a Southwestern Judicial District of Missouri. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the reported suffering of United States troops in Sitka from cold and hunger. Adopted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill, and disposed of them as follows:

Amendment appropriating $1344 as increased compensation to Congressional printer. Concurred in.

Appropriating $15,000 for stationery with a proviso that hereafter only $1,200 shall be allowed for stationery and newspapers to each member or Senator for any one session.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., moved an amendment that no further allowance be made for the year ending March 3d, 1869, than was already made.

This gave rise to considerable discussion, in the course of which, in reply to a suggestion of Mr. MAYNARD, that all members should be allowed to draw what other stationery they needed,

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., said that plan had been tried and had to be changed, because some members procured under the name of stationery pantaloons and shirts and shaving soap enough to last them for years. (Laughter.) Some members had run up an account for stationery to nearly $1,000.

The discussion also extended to the question of mileage, Mr. BROMWELL, of Ills., charging that western members charged mileage by way of Chicago and New York, and Mr. ANDERSON, of Mo., Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, contradicting that assertion by the statement that no western member had been allowed mileage by himself or by the Speaker by way of Chicago and New York; that the Chicago member himself (Mr. Judd) charged mileage by direct route to Washington, and that the mileage of other members was collected on that basis by himself and the Speaker.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S amendment to the amendment was rejected and the Senate amendment concurred in.

All the Senate amendments were concurred in without question, except the last, which repeals all laws prohibiting the transfer of appropriations from one branch of business in a Department to another branch. It was non-concurred in, and a request was made to the Senate for its action on that amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the Improvement Acts of Des Moines and Rock Island rapids on the Mississippi River. It permits the officers in charge of the work to take the right of way over adjacent lands of any State, county, etc., necessary for the prosecution of the work. After explanation by Mr. WILSON, the bill passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Penna., from the same Committee, reported back the bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court in Erie, Pa. Passed.

Mr. SHANKS, from Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the lands of the Miami Indians to be patented. The bill passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the sale of the unoccupied military sitest Waterford, Pennsylvania. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Indiana, from same Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill in relation to additional bounties.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Several resolutions of inquiry of an unimportant character were adopted.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Retrenchment, presented a report in the case of the Gettysburg Asylum scheme, closing with a resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to revoke his permission exempting it from the payment of a special tax and license, the revocation to take effect from May 20th last. Ordered printed and postponed till to-morrow.

The SPEAKER pre-sented estimates for deficiencies in Indian Department. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a resolution of delegates of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention asking the removal of disabilities from R. W. Flourney and three other persons. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a memorial of a Committee of Common Council of Washington City, on behalf of persons out of employment, praying for the improvement of the city in places reported by Mr. Mickler, in charge of public buildings and grounds. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution reciting that many of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court possess no intrinsic value to the profession or to the country, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of empowering the Court to direct that such decisions are not to be reported. Adopted.

Mr. BLAINE introduced a bill in relation to taxing shares in National Banks. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency. It enacts that the tax in place where the bank is located and elsewhere," in section forty-one of the National Currency Act, shall be construed to mean the State in which the bank is located, and that the State Legislature may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing shares of National Banks in the State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital, and provided that the shares of any National Bank owned by a non-resident of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any report had been made to Gen. Hancock of the riot at Marshall, Texas, on the 31st of December, 1868, and if so to transmit a copy of the same. Adopted.

Mr. ROSS asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend any further issue of 10-40 bonds until the action of Congress, but Mr. UPSON objected.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee, in view of the great and steadily increasing frauds connected with the franking privilege, and of the necessity of economy, to inquire into the expediency of finally abolishing that system.

Mr. JULIAN also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of providing for a general system of education in the districts lately in rebellion, including a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every child, irrespective of color or other distinction, between the ages of five and twenty.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. JULIAN, from Committee on Public Lands, declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. JULIAN addressed the House in explanation and support of the bill, dwelling at considerable length upon the impolicy of allowing five millions of acres of land to be held in the grasp of corporations and speculators, while thirteen-fourteenths of the people of the South are landless and denouncing those corporations for the aid they gave to the rebellion.

Mr. CHANLER, who had suggested that the subject matter of the bill was before the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, made the point of order on the question whether these railroads had been loyal or disloyal had no connection with the measure before the House.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. JULIAN then said the gentleman from New York (Mr. Chanler) will possess his soul in as much patience as he can under this exposure of the rebel character of his friends in the South.

Mr. CHANLER (who was occupying a seat close to Mr. Julian) said in reply, in substance, "The gentlemen in making any such assertion uses the words of a coward!"

The SPEAKER instantly called Mr. Chanler to order.

Mr. CHANLER, before resuming his seat, said: The gentleman from Indiana should not take advantage of his position to insult in such a manner, and then prevent his (Mr. Chanler's) replying to it.

The SPEAKER, knocking with his gavel, repeated that the remarks of the gentleman from New York were out of order. The remarks having been reduced to writing by the official reporter, were read from the clerk's desk. The words attributed to Mr. Chanler using the word "coward."

The SPEAKER ruled that the language used by the gentleman from New York was unparliamentary and out of order.

Mr. CHANLER remarked the Speaker had in his ruling misunderstood. He accepted to be had made use of the expression that the gentleman from Indiana was taking advantage of his position.

The SPEAKER remarked that no qualification justified one member in applying to another the epithet of coward. It was unparliamentary and improper.

Mr. CHANLER—Certainly not, if he is one.

Mr. JULIAN—If the gentleman from New York believes what he says, he can test that question at any time.

Mr. CHANLER—Well, sir; I will take an early opportunity. Has the Chair ruled out of order the words of the gentleman from Indiana?

The SPEAKER—The Chair ruled the words of the gentleman from New York out of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHANLER—That is very easily understood.

The SPEAKER—The Chair will say that the remarks from the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Julian, have not been very pleasant to the gentleman from New York, did not violate any parliamentary rule. They may, perhaps, have been in bad taste. Gentlemen must make out they did not offend any parliamentary law.

The bill went over until to-morrow to enable the Missouri members to attend the death of their colleague, Thomas E. Noell.

Eulogies were made by Messrs. NEWCOMB, BURKE, KERR, PILE, MOORHEAD, SIBLACK and MOTT. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—A fire at Georgetown, Ky., on Wednesday morning, destroyed the stores of M. E. Nichols & Co., hardware, G. Maddox & Co., groceries, Frank Crosley, confectionery, and an unoccupied house owned by A. W. Forwood. Total loss estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. Insured for seven thousand five hundred dollars. Forwood insured in the Kentucky Insurance Company for three thousand dollars, and Maddox & Co., in the Ætna for four thousand five hundred.

—At Memphis, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Case & Co.'s saddlery warehouse, destroying the building, the upper floors of which were occupied by Mrs. Yeamer and Mrs. Zimmerman as boarding houses. Several female occupants barely escaped and were only rescued by the firemen with ladders. Loss $14,000; nearly covered by insurance in eastern companies.

—While the little trading steamer D. A. Hewitt was lying at Florida Landing, near Napoleon, Ark., last Thursday, the rest of her safety valve gave way, and the steam rushed through the state room above, scalding to death Frank Crosley, the clerk. Crosby's wife left the room a moment before. The deceased was a native of Fort Dodge.

—Considerable talk is occasioned in political circles at Washington City over the fact that Elihu Washburne dodged the bill to which he was taken on the reconstruction bill. He was in his seat and voted on the amendments, but when the final vote was taken he did not respond to his name. This give rise to a surmise that he was influenced to this action by Gen. Grant.

—An immense mass meeting was held in Buffalo, N. Y., last night, the Mayor presiding. Speeches were made and strong resolutions adopted in favor of protecting American citizens in foreign countries.

—All the parties engaged in the fatal prize fight on Bloody Island, near St. Louis, on Sunday last, have been arrested and sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

—An explosion of coal oil lamp, occurred at Ottumwa, Iowa, on Monday night. Eight frame buildings were destroyed. Loss $12,000.

—E. A. Chapin, General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, died at Springfield, Illinois, yesterday morning.

—At Cleveland, Ohio, Root, Whitelaw & Co's, leather store was damaged to the extent of $25,000 or $30,000—covered by insurance.

—The Maryland Republican State Convention is called for March 6th, to elect delegates to the Presidential Convention.

—Three hundred and fifty barrels of spirits were seized at Boston on Tuesday, by Revenue Inspector Connelly of New York.

—Hon. Chas. L. Bradley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, has resigned.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Tax Bill.

Resignation of Minister Hale.

Arrest of Americans Abroad.

The Armstrong Foundry Case

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The second Conference Committee on the bill to repeal the tax on cotton has agreed to report to the respective houses that the bill as passed by the House shall be adopted, with the Senate amendment taking the tariff off coarse India cotton. This is in accordance with the instructions which the Senate gave the committee appointed by it this afternoon.

ARREST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

General Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is preparing his report and bill relating to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens abroad. The report will embrace full details of the arrests recently made by the British authorities. The Committee will meet to morrow, when the report and bill will be laid before them, and should action be taken Gen. Banks will bring the matter before the House to-morrow.

THE ARMSTRONG FOUNDRY CASE

Will come up in the Supreme Court next week, and must decide the following points: First—Whether a seizure and capture are the same. Second—Whether the property liable to capture and prize embraces land held by private title. Third—Whether property tainted by the guilty consent of the owner is relieved by his parol in after condemnation and before sale. Fourth—Whether the citizen shut up in a place occupied by Confederate arms can be responsible to the United States for breach of municipal law under the forced construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. JULIAN addressed the House in explanation and support of the bill, dwelling at considerable length upon the impolicy of allowing five millions of acres of land to be held in the grasp of corporations and speculators, while thirteen-fourteenths of the people of the South are landless and denouncing those corporations for the aid they gave to the rebellion.

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The SPEAKER—The Chair will say that the remarks from the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Julian, have not been very pleasant to the gentleman from New York, did not violate any parliamentary rule. They may, perhaps, have been in bad taste. Gentlemen must make out they did not offend any parliamentary law.

The bill went over until to-morrow to enable the Missouri members to attend the death of their colleague, Thomas E. Noell.

Eulogies were made by Messrs. NEWCOMB, BURKE, KERR, PILE, MOORHEAD, SIBLACK and MOTT. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

MANUFACTURES.

Cotton mill at Worcester, Mass

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WORCESTER, January 22.—The Convention of Manufacturers of New England assembled to-day, and organized by choosing Hon. William Gray, of Boston, President, and fifty or more Vice Presidents. The morning session was occupied in the appointment of committees and listening to the President's speech, which was well received. The attendance is very large.

The Committee on Resolutions, after an hours deliberation, reported a series of resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis:

The Convention approves the action of the National Manufacturers' Convention, held at Cleveland, in December last, in recommending the abolition of all taxation on the necessaries of life, the articles of food, clothing, etc., and the imposition of taxation upon luxuries, and regards it as an auspicious omen that the great agricultural States of the West, with whose interests and prosperity the well being of the entire country is closely allied. It cordially concurs with the action of the Cleveland Convention of the sacredness of the full and just payment of the national debt first and before all other considerations of advantage to individuals or classes.

The resolutions are further that the powers of consumption of the people and their profitable occupation are in proportion to the development of productive employment, and consequently to the development of manufacturing, as well as agricultural industry and commerce. Encouragement to vigorous manufacturing industry with increasing capital, from its saving the productive power of the country, must tend to increase the wages of labor, the comforts for the people diminish, the compensation for labor be reduced, the sources for domestic supply of food and two schoolers, arrived before Campechie on the 19th instant, and disembarked two thousand troops under the command of General Alaboreid Foster. They would immediately march upon Sisal, to suppress the rev lution and restore Governor Lepeda. The steamer Georgia, of this fleet, which arrived at Havana to-day, brings this intelligence.

Mr. Macomb, bearer of dispatches to the State Department at Washington, is a passenger in the Georgia.

the civil offices of State vacant, and to fill them at once by the appointment of true loyal men who we believe will greatly contribute to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

A minority of the same Committee reported that as Congress had confided the State affairs to the Military Commander of the District as the bill now pending before Congress in all probability will pass, giving General Sheridan supreme civil power over all the military districts, thus securing a more just and efficient Government in this and all other Southern States; as Congress recently defeated the resolution to vacate such offices and empower the Convention to fill them; and as probably the speedy change from military to civil government will be established by the vote of the people there to-day, it is deemed inexpedient to thus memorialize Congress on the subject.

No action was taken on either report. Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—In the Convention to-day article ninety-three of the Constitution, providing for the election of two Sheriffs and two Coroners for the Parish of Orleans, was adopted. One Sheriff is officer of the Criminal Court and the other of the Civil Court.

Article ninety-four to ninety-six inclusive, defining the powers of impeachment and prescribing process thereof, were adopted.

MAINE.

Delegates to the Republican National Convention—Instructed for Grant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, ME., January 22.—At a Convention of the Republican members of the Legislature, for the purpose of choosing four Delegates at Large to the National Republican Convention, this evening, the following gentlemen were elected: Hon. Samuel E. Spring, Hon. L. A. D. Fessenden, Gen. Harris, M. Playsted and Hon. Eugene Hale. The following were chosen Alternates: Hon. Isaac Hodson, A. C. Hewey, Eben Woodbury and Wm. M. McArthur.

Resolutions endorsing General Grant and instructing the delegates to vote for him in Convention were unanimously passed.

CANADA.

Emigration to the United States—Proposition to Prevent It.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.—In the Legislative Assembly this afternoon notice was given of a motion that the Committee on Emigration be instructed to inquire into the primary cause of the emigration of settlers to the United States, and what the necessary means be taken to prevent the same.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—The Ontario Legislature votes $5,000 for the relief of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia.

Maine Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, Me., January 22.—In the House to-day the Judiciary Committee reported a bill repealing the the State consabulary act.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

A Sharper Caught.

Mr. Charles Becker, a detective from Newark, New Jersey, passed through this city yesterday, having in charge George W. Lomax alias William Mangees, whom he arrested at Detroit, Michigan, a few days since, for fraudulent operations extensively carried on in Newark. It appears that Lomax is a New York sharper and has victimized a number of New Jersey men. A short time since he visited Newark and represented himself as a shoe dealer, at No. 21 Courtland street, New York, giving as references names of prominent brokers and business men in that city. His object in visiting Newark, he said, was to purchase leather, and he succeeded admirably, as he purchased a large quantity of leather from different firms at good bargains, and paid cash for the same. After making all the purchases he desired, he departed with them. Subsequently the Newark men became uneasy and visited New York, and called upon some of the gentlemen to whom they had been referred, were answered that Lomax was all right, which for the time satisfied them. After his return to Newark the same time they again instituted inquiry and learned there was no such man doing business on Courtland street, and at the same time learned that they had been swindled, and that the man who had imposed upon them had left the city in company with an actress, Mr. Becker took the matter in hand, found many knowledge of its whereabouts. As no one else had been in the kitchen during the time, suspicion pointed to her as the guilty one, more particularly as her previous good character. She was arrested and searched, but no evidence of her guilt was found. She was committed to jail for a further hearing.

Dry Goods at Great Bargains.

Great bargains in seasonable dry goods are offered the trade at the extensive house of Messrs. Lazarus & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street. The firm have on hand a very large stock, which was selected with rare care and judgment during the present depression in the Eastern markets, and which is now offered at very low prices, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere in the city. The stock embraces silks, poplins, merinos, dress goods of all descriptions, shawls and everything usually kept in similar first class houses. A visit, friends, is advised, as there is no charge for showing goods, and all are afforded an opportunity of judging of the remarkable bargains offered.

Clerk of the Court. John Brown, Esq., was absent from his office yesterday, in consequence of a death in his family.

A Railroad Collision.

About half past four o'clock Tuesday evening a collision occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Brady's Bend, between two oil trains. A train of eleven cars loaded with coal and eleven oil tank cars, drawn by engine No. 8, left this city for Venango City in the evening, but before reaching Brady's Bend was behind time. The crude oil train, drawn by engine No. 25, coming towards the city, was also a little behind, and when the train going north had proceeded a short distance beyond Brady's Bend the one drawn by No. 25 came in sight. The engineer of the latter train succeeded in reversing his engine, and checked the progress of the train entirely. The train going north, however, could not be stopped, and a violent collision ensued. Engine No. 8 was almost completely demolished, but the other locomotive was very little damaged, the only injury being the tearing off of the cowcatcher. The firemen and engineers on both locomotives escaped injury by jumping off. Locomotive No. 25 was attached to the train going north, and proceeded with it to Venango City, and another engine was sent to Brady's Bend to bring in the damaged engine and the crude oil train. The cars of both trains were uninjured.

Important Cases.

Attorney General Brewster is now engaged before the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, in a number of important cases. Com. vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, involving the question of the validity of the act repealing the charter of that company, was before the Court last week, and occupied three days in argument. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. J. H. Latrobe, Esq., appeared for defendants. Judge Green's case and that of the Gettysburg asylum for invalid soldiers will also be heard during the present session of the Court in Philadelphia. The former case is to test the constitutionality of the act of the last session, creating a new Criminal Court in Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. The *quo warranto* in the Gettysburg case was returnable in July last, but no Court sitting until the fall, and the pleadings requiring a considerable time to be perfected, no argument has yet been had. The case will be finally disposed of as soon as a day for argument is forced by the Court. The question of the right of the Quarter Sessions Judges to enter rules, within term, to reconsider sentences imposed by them, and of remitting the same to an indefinite period, after they have been pronounced, is also to be argued before the Court at its present sitting.

First Class Grocery Establishment

Among the first class representative establishments of our sister city, Allegheny, none stands more deservedly high in the estimation of the general community than the wholesale and retail grocery and produce house of Messrs. McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street. Since assuming charge of this old and favorably known house, this firm have succeeded, by conducting their business

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1868.

THE friends of a Free Railroad Law may reasonably anticipate a severe struggle in the State Senate. It seems probable the opposition thereto will mainly, if not exclusively, be developed in that body.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN has bought a lot of ground in Bellefonte, and will soon commence building a dwelling house on it for his own occupancy. During the winter his family will be located in Philadelphia, he remaining with them about half the time, his business engagements calling him to Bellefonte or elsewhere, the remaining portion. After the turmoil of ten years in public life his present comparative repose must be grateful to his feelings.

RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

That the Office Tenure Law originated in the desire of Congress to prevent the removal of Mr. STANTON from the War Department by the President, is a fact too notorious to be successfully disputed. That the Law was so precisely worded as to completely cover his case, has been doubted, by us and by others. The Senate has judged from the standpoint of its consciousness. What it intended; what the President and all others knew to be intended by the law; it assumes to be the law. Such action dispenses with verbal criticism, by rising into a plane above it. Courts proceed by a different method. Having no consciousness of intention on the part of law-makers, because not of that class, they go exclusively by the meaning they attach to words and phrases; and sometimes they do most surprising things by construction—finding in a statute what the framers thereof never thought of putting into it, and what plain people, guided only by common sense, never conjectured could be educed therefrom. We do not see that Courts can adopt any other rule of interpretation than that they follow. From the nature of the case the Senate has a safe rule, and resorts to it. In this, it does well. It has the same right to work by methods congenial to its nature and function, as the Courts have to pursue methods suited to their sphere and character.

Mr. STANTON has been charged with humoring both the President and Congress, giving each assurances of his sympathy and co operation. That is a matter quite apart from the issue between the Executive and Legislative Departments. Whether he was frank and sincere in his intercourse with either is a problem for each of those Departments to settle with him; not with each other. This was evidently one view of the Senate in reinstating the Secretary. The President had suspended him. The Senate judged the reasons assigned for the suspension to be insufficient, and put him back. It looks, indeed, as if the Senate was satisfied as to Mr. STANTON's intentions towards Congress; but that was not material to the action taken in his behalf.

The course of the Senate was dignified and energetic, and has imparted solid satisfaction to all loyal men. It is to be hoped that both houses are fully resolved to sustain what has been done by any further action that may become needful by the progress of events. In a number of important exigencies Congress has quailed and retreated when it should have moved steadily forward, and with increased vigor. By its hesitancy in grave crises it has shaken the confidence of the supporting masses, and even bewildered those most ready to render assistance. Let us hope that this access ion of energy and boldness is not temporary.

The conduct of General GRANT in the premises is truly gratifying. He yielded, not simply with grace, but with manifest heartiness, to the mandate o the Senate. This may safely be taken as a pregnant indication of his p sition touching the merits of the great controversy between the President and Congress. At first, it was charged, on the authority of the President, that the General had used duplicity; that he had promised not to yield up the Department upon Senatorial requisition, but to give the President leisure to take any ultimate measures he should deem suitable; and that he had unexpectedly failed to make good his assurances. If this charge had been sustained, it would have detracted immeasurably from the reputation of the General. But it was soon abandoned. Indeed, proof was not long in coming forth that the President was duly notified of what was intended, and failed to make the resistance he had vaunted.

Almost simultaneously it was alleged that General GRANT would be adjudged guilty of insubordination in relinquishing without the consent of his superior the Department to which he had been assigned. It will be recollected that when General GRANT superseded Mr. STANTON we held that he was not assignable as a military officer to that position, because it was purely civil; that he was assigned to it as a citizen and not as a soldier; and that it was doubtful if his headship of the Department was compatible with his general ship of the army. This position being now almost unanimously conceded, there need be no fear that Gen. GRANT will be ordered before a Court Martial for declining to play into the hands of the President in this matter.

It was intimated awhile ago that Mr. STANTON, soon after being re-instated, would resign, thus making the triumph of Congress one of form, rather than one of substance. We trust such is not the intention. The issue has been brought to a head. So far Congress is master of the situation. Let it maintain its present attitude, and it need not fear but the people will rally to its support. Pluck is a most excellent quality, when under the guidance of intelligence and conviction. Congress is now exemplifying its uses. By all means, let it persevere.

THE JUDICIARY.

Men there are so credulous as to fancy that Judges, by virtue of the fortunate selection of individuals for the magisterial function, are so nearly immaculate as to be exempt from prejudice and selfishness, from the lust of money and from partisan bias. As the proposition was introduced into the House of Representatives to require either two-thirds or a unanimous concurrence of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to impart the force of law to a decision, these men set up a howl of anguish and despair. They exclaimed that the sanctity of the Judiciary was imperilled, by an attempt to pervert it into a pendant to a dominant political party, and that boundless disaster would ensue unless the movement was successfully resisted. If these men would only stop and analyze the facts of the case, they would quickly see that they are those who want to prostitute the Court to party purposes, and that the proposed statute would make a final end of that infamy under their management or that of any other set. Consider a few points.

1. Undeniably it is a prerogative of Congress to organize and regulate the national Courts. This prerogative has been exercised by that body from the beginning of the government down to this time, and will continue to be to the end. Courts do not create themselves, define their own powers and prescribe their own methods, but are in all particulars the creatures of the law-making department. In this sense, there is, and can be, no independent Judiciary.

2. It is not a novelty under the sun to require two-thirds of the Judges of a particular Court to concur in opinion in order to the rendition of a valid decision. All the District Courts of this Commonwealth are on precicely that basis; though, it must be admitted that here two-thirds constitute a bare majority.

3. But in all jury trials the absolute agreement of twelve men is required to perfect a verdict. A man cannot be made to pay a paltry debt, or to respond in damages, no matter how slight, for offences against property, reputation, chastity or life, unless the case is made so plain that twelve men can see it in the same light. And these twelve men are mostly unskilled in determining cases of delicacy. Is it, then, a hardship that eight Judges, learned in the law, shall be required to concur in opinion in order to overrule both Congress and the President? In involving vast interests, it is too much to say that eight eminent jurists shall agree before their judgment shall suffice to set aside the other co ordinate departments of the government, and often, the will of the people besides?

4. Unanimous concurrence on the part of the Judges would make partizan decisions almost impossible. They could happen, under this rule, only when the Judges all belonged to one political party, which has never been in this country, and is not likely to be. If the Court consists of five democrats and three republicans, its decisions will be democratic, under a majority rule. So, likewise, if five should be republicans and three democrats. But require all to concur, and this will be impossible. Party prepossessions will have to be discarded, and the just principles of legal interpretation prevail.

5. Or, admitting that under this rule the decisions in political cases would be predicated on compromises, this ought to be satisfactory to Conservatives, who insist on a middle ground between extremes; for it would happen that the five Judges would be constrained to moderate their view to meet the three; and the three would have to advance somewhat to meet the five. At all events, extremes would be out of the question. If, therefore, Conservatives howl at this proposition, they will do well to look into it as into a mirror and see if they are really what they profess to be; or, at once, deceivers and deceived.

—These considerations lead us to look with favor upon the proposition, even to the extent of Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment. The Supreme Court has been so long under the control of party leaders, making Dred Scott decisions and what not, that it has lost the confidence and respect of the people. Even the leaders who use the Judges despise them and their office. It is full time the character of the bench was retrieved, and this can be better accomplished by the pending project than in any other method that has been or can be suggested.

Explorations in Greenland.

We have in a previous number of the *Ledger* adverted to the explorations in Greenland contemplated during the past summer by Mr. Edward Whymper, a celebrated Alpine traveler, and a leading member of the Alpine Club. We regret to learn by a letter just published, that he has been entirely disappointed in his expectations of penetrating the vast and entirely unknown interior of Greenland, leaving us as much in the dark as ever concerning it. Whether this interior be really in places at least a green land, abounding in lakes and running water, affording pasturage to immense herds of reindeer, as has been suggested, or whether its ice and snow increase in the glit and depth and ruggedness as it recedes from its central portions, cannot yet be known, and perhaps never may be.

The cause of Mr. Whymper's failure was the prevalence of an epidemic in the vicinity of his starting point, which carried off a large per centage of the ablebodied natives, leaving not enough to procure the necessary amount of seal meat for their own subsistence, for that of others. Under these circumstances, it was a long time before Mr. Whymper could obtain the assistance required for his start. More than a month of precious time was lost, and when he was ready to set out, the snow that had at first covered over the country with a smooth, firm coating, exactly what was best for the journey, had entirely disappeared, leaving hard, rugged and ribbed ice holding small lakes, and with running streamlets on its surface. Two miles were all that was accomplished, when it became necessary, in consequence of the overturn and threatened destruction of the sledges, to turn back and abandon the enterprise. Mr. Whymper closes his letter with a well merited tribute of acknowledgment to the Danes in Greenland for their hearty assistance and co operation, a trait of character to which our own intrepid explorers, Kane and Hayes, have been ample witnesses.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A DEPARTING GLORY.—A subterranean stream has been discovered at Niagara Falls, which, beginning about half a mile above the Falls, has found a channel to the gulf below, and is rapidly undermining the ledge now known as the Horseshoe. It is prophesied that the Falls will be entirely broken down at an early day, and the present grand appearance of the river at that point be converted into a simple "shunt or rush." What will the tourists do? Where will all the bridal parties go? To whom will the dusky red man and woman sell their useless but ornamental moccasins, pincushions and nitrate cannes? What substitute will the traditional American traveler in Europe find for his—"Talk of your Alps! Waittill you see our Niagara Falls, sir!" These and other equally momentous questions of the future naturally present themselves in this gloomy prospect of destruction.

—A Portland (Me.) paper tells a story of a countryman who was coming from that place to Boston on one of the steamers, and who met with a curious accident. The vessel, it seems, had fire annihilators placed round in convenient spots. The gentleman from the interior became thirsty; eyed an annihilator for some time and evidently concluded it was some new fangled drinking arrangement, and was not going to show his greenness by asking about it. So he stepped up smartly, put the nozzle in his mouth and turned it on. The effect was instantaneous and stupendous! The countryman was knocked sprawling some ten feet away. The shock to his internal organization must have been something tremendous, for he remained senseless and speechless for some time. When he was sufficiently recovered to articulate, he wanted to know if "the blier had burst!"

—The question of the rights of American naturalized citizens now abroad is now occupying a large share of the public attention. Meetings demanding protection for adopted citizens are being held in all parts of the country. It is reported that a foreign-born citizen of Cincinnati has written to Secretary Seward, stating that his name has been published in the papers of his native country as a deserter from the army, although he had left that country when he was only five years old, eighteen years ago. He inquires, in case he should make a visit to his native country, whether he would be liable to impressment into the army of that country. Mr. Seward answers that he may be subject to some detention and trouble, to which the United States Government cannot recommend him to expose himself.

—Paris society is evidently very mixed. It is all very well, but sometimes a trifle ludicrous, to notice what a promiscuous mingling of the elements there is in the gay capital. A Paris paper gives a list of the persons of highest fashion observed as present at the first representation of "Marlbrough s'en va-t-en Guerre" at the Atheuee. There was Auber the composer, Madame Sons, the sing ress, the Count Gabrelli, Madame Montaubry, Theresa the flash singer, Khalil Boy, Prince Achille Murat, Berneci the notorious, Aupre, Cora Pearl, Baron Lambert, Anna Deslions, Amedee Boehm, Vestri, Desclosas, the Duke de Rivoli and a score of other celebrities, of both worlds, and which in the newspaper as cosily as they were seated in the theatre.

—An especial feature in the machinery department of the late French Exposition was the variety of instrumen s for the economical cutting of coal, so as to avoid the enormous waste of the pick and other hand tools. One machine, worked by compressed air, was capable of giving sixty or seventy blows a minute, each undercutting along a line of ten to fifteen yards in an hour, to a depth of over a yard, and with very little waste. Another more complicated machine acts not by percussion but by planing, scraping or gouging, making its way through bands of stone with facility. The power is applied by hydraulic pressure, and the appara us will cut about twelve yards in an hour.

—A carpenter named Costou has been tried at Montpellier, France, for making a false declaration to the police. On the the 25th of November he gave information that he had been stopped on the high road by some armed men. Two workmen whom he had mentioned as being the aggressors were arrested, but the charge proved to be an entire fabrication. Costou was in consequence sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Squibed saw in a New York paper, the other day, that Madame Parepa Rosa would appear in "Handel's Grand Oratorio of Samson," whereupon "Squi," turning to his son, remarked that "if anybody could handle Sampson Parepa Rosa well to him that Parepa was the individual."

—It is suggested by the *Southern Opinion* that Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas be blotted from our maps and statutes, and that there be written in their places Hayti, North and South Guinea, Dahomey, Ashante, Sahara, Borneo, Soudan and Nigritia.

—A new Frankenstein has appeared in Newark, N. J., who has constructed a steam man, a machine in human shape, dressed in fashionable clothes, with a hat which is a "stove pipe" in reality as well as in name, a face of white enamel and neatly painted whiskers. This affair will draw a load for three horses at the rate of a mile a minute.

—The day after the drawing of the quarter million prize in the Vienna lottery, the report was set afloat that the fortunate individual was a female pastry cook in the Archduke Charles Hotel. She was neither young nor fair, but yet received a dozens offers of marriage in the course of one afternoon. She can make her selection at leisure, as she did not draw the prize.

—Fur is still much in favor. It is profusely employed in trimming. There are various ways of arranging it. For taffetas, cloth, or velvet dresses, a double row placed up each side of the front breadth is a very suitable style, a single band being round the ruffle and round the holes. The paletots of medium length have a square collar, bordered with fur. *Le Follet.*

—In the new spectacle play of "Gulliver," the Lilliputians are represented by little figures, ingeniously worked, and a Brobdignag baby by a large fat woman. The incident of Gulliver's extinguishing the fire in the Lilliputian capital, which the French authors could not afford to lose, is represented on a drop curtain, as a sacrifice to decency, which is displayed throughout an entire *entr'acte*.

—A destitute father in St. Louis had not enough money to procure a coffin for his dead child. So taking the body in his arms, he carried it a long distance to the cemetery, but on arriving there discovered that he had neglected to obtain a burial certificate, and was compelled to retrace his steps and repeat his sad journey, carrying his dead child all the way.

—The aged Princess Potemkin went to make a call of congratulation upon the Grand Duchess Eugenie, of Russia, who is to be married this month. She was hoisted up by a lift to the apartments of the bride, and just as the Grand Duke Nicholas extended his hand to assist her out of the machine, the ropes broke, and royalty rattled down to the ground, breaking its wrist and bumping itself severely.

—A nice elopement was planned the other day between a St. Louis belle and a dry goods clerk, who was unable to win the approval of her cruel father. At the romantically early hour of five in the morning the couple had seated themselves in the cars and assumed the appropriate attitude of confidence and affection, when the little scheme was foiled by the appearance of the stern parent, who remorselessly carried off the bride, all tears and hysterics, vowing eternal constancy to her checkmated, though not mated, lover.

—A few weeks ago a meeting of the Central Committee for the administration of relief among the mining population was held at the Town Hall, Truro, England. The reports from the various sub committees showed that the distress was very fast increasing, and that largely increased funds would be requisite to meet the claims for relief. However, a motion to advertise in the *Times* for subscriptions from the country at large, was lost, the majority of the Committee being of the opinion that a further appeal should first be made to Cornwall. The amount in hand was reported to be £1,700. Grants were made to the extent of £245.

—A German telegraph operator received information last month that he was one of the heirs of an East India millionaire recently deceased; whereupon he borrowed large sums of money, took his family to Vienna to live and threw his thalers about in princly style. But in the height of his enjoyment the information came that it was all a mistake, and that he had no claim upon the inheritance. Maddened by the sudden overthrow of his hopes, the morning after the receipt of the fatal intelligence, he strangled and shot his wife, beat out the brains of his infant, shot his two elder children, and emptied the last charge of his pistol into his own brains.

—A curious study of character is afforded in the various replies which were sent to the Canada impostor, "Miss Mollie L. Fury," who has been victimizing persons all over the States with her tale of loveliness in distress. A Chicago gentleman sent her $80, with a most fervid letter, telling her to come right on, that he would meet her at the depot, etc. A New Yorker who was less demonstrative, sent only $10, and asked for a photograph before he committed himself to further advances. A Boston man thinks there must have been a mistake, that the letter had evidently got into the wrong envelope; says that he had unsuccessfully endeavored to find the right owner and that he did not consider it improper to offer her—his sympathy.

—The fluctuation in the value of early editions of Shakspeare is amusingly illustrated by the following observations of Steevens, which occur in his edition of 1785: "An ancient quarto was sold for sixpence; and the folios 1623 and 1632, when first printed, could not have been raised higher than at ten shillings each. Very lately one and two guineas have been paid for a quarto; the first folio is usually valued at seven or eight; but what price may be expected for it hereafter is not very easy to be determined, the conscience of Mr. Fox, bookseller, Holborn, having lately permitted him to ask no less than *two guineas* for *two leaves* out of a mutilated copy of that impression, though he had several almost equally defective in his shop. The second folio is commonly rated at two or three guineas." What would Steevens have thought of Mr. Fox if he could have foreseen that £105 would have been publicly offered for three leaves only of one of the quarto editions? The first folio, valued in 1785 at seven or eight guineas, now realizes from £400 to £500, if in a perfect, genuine state.

Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills

Are very promptly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated. Price 50 cents per box.

Debility and Emaciation

Result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to himself rely resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient regains his usual physical appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been known in the most exhausted cases of debility and dyspepsia to restore the appetite, giving energy to the liver, and relief in every instance from nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are apparent from the first dose, and the use of it in restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity at home and abroad, or has been so fore the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Other preparations, purporting to be or receive the same properties, have been introduced, and by no published one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The fitful nervousness which is the result of the first inroads of chills and fever, find in this genial invigorant a most efficacious remedy. Certain it is that without a moment's delay, but with unerring precision, it subdues the most inveterate attacks of these painful and fearful diseases. And at the time it seems to be no more than due attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to the exercises. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases and is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and don't know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your throat pains you, and you have up more than usual, take Dr Keyser's Pectoral syrup.

Fifth—I ost sleighing and get upset and catch cold, remove the obstructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup.

Sixth—If you experience blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have pain in the breast, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cured thousands of just such cases.

Twelfth—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup can be had at most druggists, and at the proprietor's, No. 140 Wood street.

January 20th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existance with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service to the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capitol, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all sections of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm produce, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful faciliaty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be conducted so as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
Six Months.....4.00.
One Year.....8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the hands of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and selected miscellany of variety and entertaining items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmers and stockgrowers. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the rulings of law in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are aware that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
Clubs of Ten.....1.15.
One to the getter up of Club.....

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors.

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 91 and 93 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending us a marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 *Fifth Street*, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COMMENCING January 27th, 1868,

SEASON OF THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The season sale of secured seats commences WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868. (See prices of Seats, &c.)

MEMORABLE ORATORIO SEASON UNPARALLELED IN THIS CONTINENT.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE

GRAND ORCHESTRA,
GRAND CHORUS,
GRAND SEMI-MASSED CHORUS OF BOYS,
The combined Grand Chorus and Orchestra
AND
The Combined Grand Orchestras!
Aggregating one hundred and twenty-six Artists and Virtuosos.

(See third page.)

MAX MARETZEK, IMPRESSARIO.
Director of the New York Academy of Music, Madison Square Theatre, &c.

The very celebrated prima donna, especially engaged for the coming season in New York, will make her first appearance in this city.

SIGNORA HARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
(Sarah Stone, of Milwaukie.)
The renowned Dramatic Prima Donna, will make her first appearance in Grand Opera on her return from Europe after a few seasons since.

Miss ADELINA PATTI,
Prima Donna Soprano Assoluta.
This charming young American prima donna has covered herself with laurels in Europe, she ranks with Jenny Lind and Grisi as to the Concerts. Testimonials of her wonderful success in addition to her regular repertoire, in which she will appear, including her new role of Mad. HAVILLE will be given in Pittsburgh. Her success in Germany, in connection with Joseph Herrmann as Alphio in CHERELIER.

SIGNORA ANTONIETTA RONCONI,
Prima Donna Lyrica.
SIGNORA ALBERTINA,
Prima Donna Contralto,
Whose great vocal and dramatic excellence give her a foremost position among Operatic Artists. The repertoire selected presents signora Testa in several of her greatest impersonations.

SIGNORA FREDERICA RICARDI,
SIGNOR EMILIO PAGANI,
His first appearance in Pittsburgh,
The very renowned PRIMO TENORE, lately celebrated as the most pure and echo artistic artist since the production of the Academie Signor Pagani is to sustain to its usual prestige, will appear this season in the famous Lyric personality of Rossini's OTHELLO.

SIGNOR ROMUALDO MARINI,
Prima Tenore Leggero,
His first appearance in Pittsburgh.

SIGNOR GIORGIO ANCONI,
The first of living Basso Profundo. Signor Ancona was an especial favorite at the Academy of Music, and will remain another season in America. This celebrated artist will be accompanied by a full company of

Ricolo, in "Canto da Venire!"

SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
The popular baritone, whose superb voice, added to his genius and intelligent style have finally made him one of the leading favorites of the American lyric stage. Signor Bellini has never appeared to greater advantage in the memorable repertoire he selected for this season, in the role of Count di Luna in

Prima Basso Cantara.

Relieved by the accomplished force of artists from the intensity of the many and dramatic roles, signor Antonucci, a noble organ is heard in the sacred music of the Church, in the lyric music of Mozart and Rossini, while in impersonations of high comic character he has become of high importance to his repertoire, such as

CLOTILDA DE VESTA,
Prima Tenore Leggero,
SIGNORA BASILI,
SIGNOR RUALDI,
MAX MARETZEK,
and
JOSEPH HERRMANNS,
The Popular Basso, gives this season his famous impersonation of *Kepplerfeller*, in Gounod's Faust.

THEODORE HABELMANN,
The very popular Lyric Tenor of the Grand German Opera, singing's season on "FAUST."

Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK

CARL BERGMAN,
THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES
Are constituted of the members of the Grand German and Italian companies and is at once the largest and most efficient ever heard or appeared in Grand Opera in this country.

The GRAND ORCHESTRA comprises all the principal Grand Opera Virtuosos of the New York Academy.

The CHORUSES are all new and of the most expansive material, made by their own talent, with a first class director constantly at work for the largest ordinary over numbers for Grand Operas.

For the sale of Secured Season Tickets commences WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the morning.

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! for floors, tables, counters, windows, &c., of all width and styles, which we will sell at greatly reduced rates. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES A. PHILLIPS,
No. 24 and 26 St. Clair street.

BEDDING.—Leather and Gum Bedding; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing Gaskets, Steam and Water Gauges, Lubricators, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
No. 24 and 26 St. Clair street.

WINDOW SHADES.—We are now selling our stock of Shades at greatly reduced prices. In order to make room for our spring stock; also, from the Cloth, Buff, Holland, &c., at reduced rates, at Nos. 24 and 26 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

WEATHER STRIPS—HOUCK'S and TEARE'S Wood and Rubber Weather Strips, the best and cheapest strips in the market, and warranted to exclude snow, rain, wind, &c., for sale and applied by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
No. 24 and 26 St. Clair street.

Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup can be had at most druggists, and at the proprietor's, No. 140 Wood street.

January 20th, 1868.

MASONIC HALL,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
JANUARY 22, 23, 24 AND 25,
Announcing the coming of
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
ORIGINAL NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS,
30 PERFORMERS. The great DAN E. BENEDICT, the inimitable BILLY WEST, the unequaled FRANK BENT, the famous OSCAR LAVALLEE, the Wonderful WARREN HIGHLAND, the Excellent WILLIAMS, BISHOP, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas be blotted from our maps and statutes, and that there be written in their places Hayti, North and South Guinea, Dahomey, Ashante, Sahara, Borneo, Soudan and Nigritia.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the Estate of EPHRAIM POWELL, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased will present the same without delay, to CATHERINE POWELL,
Administratrix.
Jan23 k24,TH Perry's row, Birmingham.

A NEW LOT OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Of English and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at
No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN SUTCH.

COMFORTABLE DWELLING FOR SALE—No. 98 Second street. The building is two stories, with nine rooms, and in complete order, having all the modern improvements. Offered on easy terms of payment.

Also, two large Warehouses, three-story, very suitable for flail stores, tobacco or machine shops, situate in the second ward. Engine and boiler, in good order, go with the building.
Apply to E. McLA. NAHAN & CO.,
Jan23 No. 42 Fourth street.

MALT.—500 BUSHELS
FALL BARLEY MALT,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
McBANE & ANJER,
141 WATER STREET.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Street,
Offer their large stock of
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At a great reduction in price.
Ja23

JAMES P. TANNER
55 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh,
Will sell his large and well assorted WINTER STOCK of
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
To make room for his Spring supplies. Customers and the trade will find this a good opportunity to fill up with what they need, and they are respectfully invited to call and examine.
Ja23:29 JAS. P. TANNER.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
To Purchasers of Clothing.
CRAY & LOGAN,
47 St. Clair Street,
In order to close out their still large assortment of
Boys', Youth's and Children's
CLOTHING,
Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.
BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!
All other goods equally low.
CRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.
Ja23:27

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SHALLCAS, RAHM & CO., glass manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. HALLCAS having sold his entire interest to WM. P. RAHM and JOHN SHALLCAS, all the liabilities will be assumed by the new firm of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.
WM. P. RAHM,
JOHN SHALLCAS.
Pittsburgh, January 7th, 1868.

I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., to the PITTSBURGH GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY and the trade generally, as I consider them the largest exhibitors in the country.
WM. W. HALLCAS.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 77 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Ja13:0

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
ST. LOUIS, January 1, 1868.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING
AND OPENING PROPOSALS
For Building and Erecting at Bissell's Point,
Two High Service and Two Low Service Pumping Engines
IS EXTENDED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, of
Saturday, Feb 15th 1868,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
ALEX CROZIER,
Vice President.
ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH
GAS,
Hot and Cold Water, &c.,
By experienced and practical workmen.
JOHN M. TATE,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS, ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES:
JAMES BLACKMORE, JAS. H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TINDLE, JAMES BOWN,
WILLIAM DEANE, W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CURRAN, ROBERT WRAY,
JOHN EVANS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.
No. 103 Fifth Street,
Ja14:TH,S

F. W. C. FEELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cerooms,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Cos. Office,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, SUGAR LEAD,
MEDIUM, FERDITER GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street, and 49, 51 and 53 Laceed street, Allegheny.
Ja14

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,
The Choicest Groceries,
The Purest Spices,
And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to
FRANCE'S TEA MART,
Ja15 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs. Extra smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.
Ja9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDINANCE Repealing a portion of the Ordinance authorizing the Grading and Paving of Carroll street.
SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same*, That so much of the ordinance passed the 30th day of [illegible] 1867, entitled An Ordinance to authorize the grading and paving of Carroll street," as provides for the grading and paving of said street, from the [illegible] thereof from Federal street S.E. for [illegible] feet, be and it is hereby repealed: Provided, That this ordinance shall not be construed to relieve the city and/or lessees from the payment of the contract for the grading and paving of said street as relates to the above mentioned portion thereof.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McM

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TOO LATE I STAYED.

BY ROBERT WILLIAM SPENCE.

Too late I stayed—forgive the crime!
Unheeded flew the hours.
How noiseless falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers!
And who, with clear account, remarks
The ebbings of his glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks,
That dazzle as they pass
Ah! who to sober measurement
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When birds of paradise have lent
Their plumage to his wings!

EPHEMERIS.

—The King of Sweden is well again.

—New Bedford has four pictorial papers.

—Stewart has two acres of a new warehouse.

—Liszt thinks of letting America list to his playing.

—The Charlotte (N. C.) Mint has been re-opened.

—M. E. Braddon drinks a great deal of London porter.

—"Abraham Lincoln" is the name of Dumas' new novel.

—Iowa has no State debt and has a million of inhabitants.

—Henry J. Raymond is to write a history of General Grant.

—Bierstadt has gone to Naples to paint Vesuvius erupting.

—The Queen of Greece is fascinating her subjects by economy.

—Russians drink double as much absinthe as they did formerly.

—Great distress prevails among the working classes of Quebec.

—On Tuesday evening Ristori made her last appearance in this country prior to her departure for Havana.

—Colorado wants in, and is trying again to accomplish her purpose.

—Next May is the time set apart for the publication of Renan's St. Paul.

—Mr. Edwin Booth had a farewell benefit in Memphis on Friday last.

—Fernando Wood is worth $3,000,000—of course we do not mean morally.

—The fastest Train in the world was suddenly arrested in Cork, on Saturday.

—A professor of music has been added to the faculty of the University of New York.

—Marion Evans, who is better known as George Elliot, is writing another novel.

—Why are babies like cigar stumps? Because they are thrown away in New York.

—The Southerners resemble the old Norse folk in their professed fondness for Meade.

—Thirty thousand people are said to have perished of yellow fever in New Orleans.

—In St. John, New Brunswick, hot coffee is sold at three cents per cup. It is real mocha-rye.

—Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley and Petroleum V. Nasby are probably the best known men in the country.

—John C. Breckenridge has applied personally for a pardon, and will be at home again in the spring.

—There are one hundred and eighty publishing houses in America, and eighty of those are in New York City.

—Commodore Nutt is about to marry Minnie Warren. These two nuts are worth a nice plum of $250,000.

—"Kathrina" still sells furiously, although it would be hard to find a stupider or more meaningless book.

—Eight million guilders is the dot of the Princess of Hanover, who is to marry the Crown Prince of Holland.

—John G. Whittier is still very ill, although it is now hoped that he has passed the crisis and is out of danger.

—St. Paul let the mercury run down to forty-four degrees below zero a week ago, but a little hot water soon run it up again.

—The Duke of Newcastle thinks it is a sad thing that the Prince of Wales was not drowned on his way home from America.

—Florence, who is now acting at the Opera House with his accomplished wife, is said to be one of the handsomest men on the American stage.

—Dumas does not like to read Tennyson; there is something prophetic in the lines. "Menken come, and Menken go, but I flow on forever."

—Aquaria are the latest sweet things in the ear ring line. They are made of rock crystle filled with real live water animals on a small scale.

—The people of St. Thomas are in doubt as to whom they belong; but it always was a characteristic of that Apostle to be in that condition.

—The King of Prussia mourns the death of his black charger. There are plenty of black chargers in Pittsburgh, among the consorial professores.

—A California paper thinks the poet E. R. Sill is a great poet and a good fellow. Californians are as fond of their E. R. Sill as he is of his Sill R. E.

—Extra bolts and fastenings in large numbers have been put up at Windsor Castle. The New York *Mail* say that if you ask why? The answer is Pat.

—State dinners in Vienna must be a little borous. A recent one lasted twelve hours, and consisted of twenty-nine courses and fifty different sorts of wine.

—George Francis Train styles himself the representative of the New World. Would it not be an excellent idea to send Tom Thumb over as our physical representative?

—Two columns and a half of the Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, were taken up with a description of the great charity ball at Crosby's Opera House on Monday night.

—A Fenian manifesto was found the other morning pasted on one of the walls of the Mansion House, in London. The Lord Mayor quakes like a very Saint Thomas.

—Whittier and Longfellow are great favorites in Russia. We remember hearing a Russian say that he had learned English so as to be able to read Shakspeare and Longfellow.

—Murdoch is reading selections from the works of Charles Dickens, in Philadelphia, to show the author how to do it. Mr. Dickens doesn't like it, and may, for all we know, soon prohibit all persons going to hear the poor offender.

—The new rector of Grace Church, New York, is a son of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. We heartily hope that his rectory and $10,000 salary may prove beneficial to him, and that he may live long to enjoy them.

—Celebrities, particularly literary ones, are said to be the most unenviable mortals. They are continually bored by the visits and letters of people they don't want to know, while those who are really worth knowing are too unobtrusive to seek them.

—A Harvard hazing party has been disheartened and repulsed. Last week we recorded a similar occurrence at Amherst; these young sons of Alma Mater seem to be pretty good at dispersing the haze, but if sharp instruments are often used, as at Amherst, there may be some of them among the mist.

—Olive Logan is still boring the world with her reminiscences of life in Europe, which, although it is similar to the experience of every American who has been across the water, she insists could have happened to no one else, as she had extraordinary advantages. If there is one thing more amusingly absurd than another, it is the assumption of a calm superiority by a notoriously inferior woman.

—A man named Higlin, in Philadelphia, loved a maiden who scorned him. On Monday morning about two o'clock Higlin went to the front door of the maiden's house, and knocking, asked Mary "Will you have me?" Receiving no answer he shot himself with a pistol. On Monday afternoon Mary visited him in the hospital, and told him he was a fool to shoot himself for any girl, and behaved altogether in such a heartless manner that Higlin is going to get well out of pure lack of sympathy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. nolidawf

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

BUCHU LEAVES, DIOSMA CREN. TA.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine. From a decoction of the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy. As in Chlorosis or Retention, Painful, Suppressed or Suppressed Customary Evacuations, Ulceration of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings—This medicine is directed to the above complaints, in which the Watery or Albuminous deposits, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and Prostrations and Inflammations are relieved, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Chronic or Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Ulceration of the Urethra, Strictures, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Confirmed Habits of Intemperance, Dissipation, Exposure, and Indiscretion in Life, the following symptoms are indicative: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Hot Hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, Etc., in whatever existing. Such as Coughs, Consumption, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Skin, Blood, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Gout, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Piles, Fistula, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Bladder, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sorenesses, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases, when the constitution requires a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is recommended by physicians, clergymen, and others who have used it, as containing all the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Dandelion, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Uva Ursi, Pumpkin Seed, Queen's Root, Prickly Ash Berries, Buchu, Etc., Etc., and is the most reliable and speedy remedy known.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

MORNING SESSION.

The Sabbath School Teachers' Institute, of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Allegheny county, met in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, (Rev. T. H. Hanna) yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Rev. W. J. Reid, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the Institute to order, and moved that the officers of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union of Pittsburgh and vicinity act as the officers of the Institute until a permanent organization shall have been effected. Professor J. A. Macrum and Mr. F. R. McCuteon acted as President and Secretary, respectively.

OPENING EXERCISES.

Rev. John Douglas, D. D., was called upon by the President to conduct the opening religious exercises. Rev. Douglas gave out a portion of the thirty-fourth Psalm, after the singing of which he read a few selections from Scripture, and then led the Institute in prayer.

The meeting was then thrown open for voluntary prayers and remarks. Short addresses and prayers were then made by Revs. W. J. Reid, T. H. Hanna and A. H. Elder.

On motion of Mr. Reid, a committee was appointed on permanent organization. The Chairman appointed the following members of said committee: Revs. W. J. Reid, R. H. Body, J. W. Sproull and Messrs. G. Reed and W. H. Knox.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

In accordance with the plan laid down in the programme, Rev. T. H. Hanna delivered the "Introductory Address." He extended a cordial welcome to all the Teachers and Superintendents present. He welcomed them not only for their personal worth, but for the work's sake in which they were engaged. He spoke of the greatness and importance of the Sabbath School cause. The object of the Institute was two-fold: First, for the improvement of the teachers themselves, and then to tone up public opinion on the importance of the work of Sabbath School instruction.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: For

President—Rev. John G. Brown, D. D.

Vice Presidents—Revs. J. R. Kerr, Thos. Johnston, and Messrs. Wm. Wills, Francis Jamison and John Montgomery.

Secretaries—Wm. S. Owens, Frank Patterson and the reporters of the press.

Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Gillespie.

Treasurer—Hr. Hugh McMasters.

Business Committee—Rev. J. B. Clarke, D.D.; Messrs. John Morton, T. H. Rabe, W. L. Stevenson and Rev. John Patterson.

The programme prepared by the Committee of Arrangements was adopted by the Institute.

On motion, Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., of Philadelphia, and other ministers and Sabbath School teachers who were present from a distance were invited to sit as Consultative members.

Rev. J. Witherspoon then presented the following topic: Sabbath Schools. Their history, present condition, extension, &c.

Mr. Witherspoon said that Sabbath Schools, or some kind of catechetical instruction, could be traced to the very commencement of Christianity. Martin Luther established schools in Germany for the religious instruction of the young on the Sabbath day. He then traced the history of Sabbath Schools to the days of Robert Raikes, and gave an account of their organization in the United States of America.

This topic was then discussed by Revs. A. M. Milligan, Thomas Johnson, Prof. Macrum and others.

The Institute is largely attended by teachers from both cities and surrounding neighborhood. The morning session was quite interesting.

After prayer by Dr. Cooper, adjourned to meet in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met at half past two o'clock. Rev. W. A. McKenzie, of Sewickley, conducted the devotional exercises, which were continued for half an hour. Mr. McKenzie gave out the 143th psalm, long metre, beginning,

"O Lord, thou art my God and King,
Thee will I magnify and praise;"

and then led in prayer for children destitute of religious instruction. After singing the 67th psalm, Rev. Jos. R. Kerr led in prayer. Another psalm was sung, after which Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., led in prayer.

At the conclusion of the religious exercises, the Institute proceeded to the consideration of the question laid down in the programme: "How are destitute children to be gathered into the Sabbath School?"

In the absence of Rev. J. C. Boyd, who was expected to open the discussion, Rev. A. M. Milligan made the opening speech. He urged the importance of bringing the destitute children into the Sabbath School in consideration of the unspeakable value of the soul. In obedience to the command of the Master they should go out into the lanes and alleys of the city, taking candy in the pocket, if they wish—or a little picture, or anything that will attract the child's attention.

The subject was then throwa open for discussion by the delegates generally. Dr. Brown said they should not attempt to grasp too much, lest they should lose all. The attention should be fixed upon one or two individuals, and all the energies of the laborer should be concentrated on these until they are secured. Then, as Mr. Milligan had expressed it, the Sabbath School should be made like a rat trap, so that when a child gets in, it cannot get out.

Rev. Thomas Johnston thought that in order to bring in the destitute children there should be an efficient organization of the Sabbath School. The school should be a good, Superintendent, well organized system of visitation, and a liberal distribution of rewards.

Rev. C. A. Dickey said this topic was one of the most important on the programme. Children should be gathered according to the Master's rule, "in the arms"—tenderly and affectionately.

Mr. John S. Sands said it was very well to gather them in tenderly and affectionately, but they must be gathered in "quickly."

Rev. W. J. Reid thought they should have a good place to put the children when they are gathered. He believed the best place was the Mission Sabbath School.

Miss Nim F. Hecron, of the Second U. P. Mission Sabbath school, introduced her infant class and gave a model lesson. The children were led, in concert, in prayer by Miss Herron, and then united singing a psalm. The sin of "lying" was first illustrated. The children were taught neither to "speak," "think" nor "act" a lie. The sin of "swearing" was next illustrated. Taking the name of God in vain is swearing. It is contrary to the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

Remarks upon the lesson were then made by Rev. Thos. Johnston, Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, Rev. W. J. Reid, and others.

The question drawer was then opened. The first question was, "How should unruly and indolent scholars be managed without expelling them?" James McCandless, Esq., answered the best way was to give them employment.

"Does the Sabbath school chill the efforts of parents?" Answered, if conducted right it will stimulate them in their work of parental instruction.

"How may the attendance of teachers be secured at the Institutes?" By making them interesting and profitable, and giving the publicity of the time of their meeting.

"Should all reading classes have the same lesson?" Pending the discussion of this question the Institute adjourned, after singing the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. J. R. Kerr.

EVENING SESSION.

Assembled again at 7½ o'clock. Proceeded to devotional exercises, Rev Dr. Cooper, of Philadelphia, presided. The Assembly singing the 20th Psalm:

Jehovah hear thee in the day
When trouble He doth send thee!
And let the name of Jacob's God
Thee from all ill defend.

Dr. Cooper then led in prayer. After singing another portion of psalmody, the Institute was led in prayer by Thomas McCance, Esq.

The hour for devotional exercises having expired the Institute proceeded to the discussion of the "qualifications and duties of Superintendents." The opening address was made by Rev. Thomas Johnston, of Tallycavey. Mr. Johnston specified five things as necessary qualifications in a Sabbath School Superintendent. 1. A good reputation. 2. Genuine piety. 3. Heart. 4. Aptness to teach. 5. The art of governing.

As to the duties of a Superintendent, he said:

1. A Superintendent should come to his work voluntarily, without any vote of the congregation.

2. He should come to the School thoroughly prepared. In the opening exercises his prayer should be short. The prayer, reading and psalm should all bear on the lesson of the day.

Rev. J. R. Clark, D.D., then made an address on "the qualifications and duties of teachers." The first qualification is piety. The second is earnest consecration to the work. As to the duties of a teacher should make the lesson a subject of deep and earnest thought. Should study human nature. Should be an individual of fervent and habitual prayer. Teachers should be professors of religion. Teachers should be punctual always at the post of duty, when duty calls them. Lastly, every teacher should have a high and noble aim—to lead the children to the Lamb of God.

Mr. A. M. Bole thought there was an additional qualification necessary in a Superintendent. A Superintendent should be possessed of large means, because few congregations contribute as they should to the support of the Sabbath Schools. He believed that some who had not made a public profession of their faith in Christ were teaching efficiently in the Sabbath School.

Rev. Mr. Kelso thought that in regard to qualifications, something might be learned from the State. Those who are applicants for situations as teachers in the Common Schools, must possess certain qualifications. He would not think for a moment of committing his children to the care of one who is not a professor of religion.

Major William Frew said a great many things are expected in a Superintendent which cannot always be found. If the congregations would only do their duty there would soon be many first-class Superintendents, coming up to all the requirements made. The office of Superintendent is one of great responsibility. He never felt so much the responsibility in any other office. The Superintendent should be of cheerful temper and disposition, or else he will chill everything. He should have all the children and teachers clustering around him as the little chicks do around their mother.

Rev. Mr. Kerr was of the opinion that the teacher should get down to the inner, more sacred life of the scholar.

Remarks were made also by Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Macrum and others.

The meeting last evening was very large. The spacious edifice was well filled, about as well as it could be with comfort. The exercises were of the most interesting character.

Rev. John Moore presented the cause of the *American Guardian*, a Temperance paper published in Philadelphia by Mr. Geo. S. Ferguson.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. Alex. Calhoun, and pronouncing of the benediction by the President.

The following is the programme for today:

Morning.—Devotional exercises; conducted by Rev. W. Sproull. Prayer for a blessing on Sabbath School instruction. Sermons and Addresses to Sabbath School Children; Topic presented by Rev. W. J. Reid. Sabbath School Literature, Distribution of Library, &c; Topic presented by Rev. John Douglas, D. D. The Older Scholars—how to retain them in the Sabbath School; Topic presented by Maj. Wm. Frew. Open Discussion of the above Topics. Question Drawer.

Afternoon.—Devotional exercises; conducted by Mr. Thomas McCance; prayer for the baptized youth of the church. Opening exercises of the Sabbath School; Topic presented by Rev. J. Hawk. Modes of Sabbath School Teaching: Illustrative teaching. Topic presented by Rev. A. M. Elder. Object and Blackboard teaching. Topic presented by Prof. I. Allen MaCrum. Open discussion of the above topics. Bible Class Lesson; Taught by Rev. J. R. Kerr. Remarks. Questions on the above Lesson.

Evening.—Devotional exercises; conducted by Rev. D. Barclay; Prayer for practical results from the Institute. Teachers' Meetings, Institutes, &c; Topic presented by Rev. James S. Owens. Open discussion of the above topic. Question Drawer. Address to Teachers, by Rev. C. A. Dickey. Concluding Exercises.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court, at Philadelphia.

In the following cases opinions were delivered on Monday:

By Thompson J.—Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Drexel & Hill. Somerset county. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, J.—Walthour vs. Gordon. Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

Kneass vs. Mifflin. Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.—Chicago and Allegheny Oil and Mining Co. vs. United States Petroleum Co. Bill dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Herst vs. Borbidge. Judgment affirmed.

Penrose vs. Erie Canal Co. The motion for a reargument was refused.

Richards' appeal. This was an appeal from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, refusing an injunction to restrain the Phœnix Iron Company from using bituminous coal, by the use of which appellant says that he is injured in his health and business. Held under advisement.

Pennypacker's appeal. Held under advisement.

McClurg's appeal. Held under advisement.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The Armestrong county ejectment cases are still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.—The case of Tonan vs. Charles, taken up on Monday, went to the jury. No verdict at adjournment.

The following is the list for this day:

DECEMBER LIST.

2. Porter vs. Coal Bluff Mining Co.

NOVEMBER LIST.

48. Johnston vs. Shulz, Danner & Co.
44. Haney vs. Rafferty.
45. Nash vs. Longwell.
46. Hampton for use vs. McDonald.
47. Aiken & McMasters vs. Dunlevy's exrs.
49. Union Skating Park Co. vs. Kerwin et. al.
2. Taylor vs. Sinclair.
11. Brown vs. Smith et. ux.
38. Sisley vs. Straw.
43. Winebiddle vs. Young.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met at the usual hour Wednesday.

Jacob Bernd, indicted for assault and battery, on complaint of Nicholas Freistadt, was acquitted, and the costs divided equally between the prosecutor and defendant. The parties reside in Baldwin township.

CASE OF LARCENY.

Michael Scahill and John *alias* "Reddy" Hughes were placed on trial on an indictment charging them with the larceny of a box of tools, or drawing instruments, from the House of Wm. W. Wallace, corner of Cherry and Plum alley, on Christmas morning, when the establishment was destroyed by fire. The instruments, it appeared from the evidence, were seen in the possession of Scahill, who sold them to Wm. Devine for a dollar. One witness, John Kemp, testified he was present at the time of the sale of the instruments, and that after they were being examined, Hughes produced a pair of compasses which he handed to Devine, saying "take these to complete the box." This transpired on the morning after the fire at Wallace's, at a drinking house in the Sixth ward. The instruments were recovered at Devine's house, and having been produced in evidence were identified. It was also proven that they were locked up in a desk, at Wallace's establishment, and the reasonable inference was that they were taken before the fire. For the defense it was contended that Hughes was not present at the time of the transaction between Devine and Scahill, and that Kemp was mistaken, or had falsified, in his statement that Hughes had produced the pair of compasses "to complete the box." One witness testified that he did not see Hughes present at the time, and even if he was present, it was argued that it was not unreasonable to suppose that he (Hughes) had taken the compasses out of the box while being exhibited by Scahill, and returned them when the purchase was made by Devine. As to Scahill, his guilt seemed to be conceded by the counsel, W. D. Moore, Esq.

In opposition to the theory of the defense, Major A. M. Brown, for the prosecution, argued that sufficient had been shown to connect Hughes with the larceny, among others the fact of his admission that at the time the fire broke out in Wallace's establishment he and Scahill were in the immediate vicinity; also that he had been employed there, and that after the fire in the afternoon of the next day he inquired of one of the employes whether he had lost any tools, adding that he (Hughes) had endeavored to save them. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

ARSON CASE.

Hughes and Scahill were next placed on trial (in the Oyes and Terminer) for setting fire to and causing the destruction of the foundry establishment of W. W. Wallace, on the corner of Plum and Cherry alley, on the morning of the 25th of December (Christmas) last. The circumstance leading to the arrest of defendants was the discovery of the box of instruments (the subject of indictment in the former case,) which was evidently taken from the establishment previous to the fire, causing the presumption that the defendants first plundered and then applied the match to cover up their larceny. Major Brown appeared for the prosecution, and A. G. Cochran and W. D. Moore, Esqs., for the defense.

W. W. Wallace, sworn—My machine shop and foundry, on Cherry alley, in the Tenth ward, were destroyed by fire on Christmas morning last, before daylight; my marble works, adjoining, were partially destroyed; the loss was $50,000; the room in which the fire originated was filled with patterns; in that room there was no fire kept. Tools and instruments shown and identified. These were in the establishment, in a desk, which was kept locked, and which was entirely consumed; Hughes, one of the defendants, was in my employ about two years ago; discharged him for drunkenness; his father was also in my employ, up to within a few weeks of the time of the fire.

Cross-examined—A stove pipe extended through the pattern room, on the second story, about the center; the fire originated in a corner of the room; have no recollection of the building having been on fire previously.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination of Mr. Wallace, the Court adjourned.

Police Regulations—His Honor, Mayor Blendinger, who has not yet entered into the discharge of the duties pertaining to his office, has received several letters of complaint from various quarters in the city regarding police regulations and protection. Inasmuch as that gentleman has not entered into his duties, such communications will receive no attention unless addressed to the present Mayor, William A. McCarthy. Mr. Blackmore promises to effect a radical reform in police matters as far as he is enabled to do so with the force at his command, and in the future will lend his best exertions toward putting a stop to the nuisances thus far complained of.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following Deeds were left in the hands of the Recorder, Jan. 21st, 1868:

William Brown to Ed. Davis, Jan. 21st, 1868; lot in Oakland township 32 feet front on Cross street, running back 99 feet 6 inches to Forbes street.....$900

James Prescott to William Prescott, Jan. 17th, 1868. Three story brick house and lot No. 21, Isabella street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 16 feet 6 inches front by 88 feet deep.....$2,250

Benjamin W. Morgan to Samuel M. Kier, August 30th, 1866; lot of ground in Peebles township, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, containing 6 acres, with right of way, &c.....$12,000

Samuel M. Kier to James H. Aiken, Jan 7th, 1868; lot in Peebles township on the Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Plank Road, containing six acres.....$11,000

Noah Potts to Raymond Hofer, December 5, 1868, piece of land in McClure township, containing three acres, and being a part of lot No. 20, in Johnston R. Bryan's plan of sub-division of the Davisville Farm.....$5,000 00

J. J. Shutterly, Trustee to J. M. Donavan, October 30th, 1867, lot No. 71, in plan of lots laid out by J. J. Shutterly in Baldwin township, proprietor on 4th street 25 feet, running back to 3d street, 120 feet.....$190 00

Augustus Howder to Edward Frankland, lot on the Greensburgh pike, Lawrenceville, 21 by 100 feet, with buildings.....$900 00

George Thompson to The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 2 lots in Harrison township, pointing on the Allegheny river.....$3,000 00

James H. Beatty to Richard Beatty, lot in Wilkins township on the Greensburg Pike.....$175.

Thomas Slattery to Hannah Slingluff, lot on Webster street 25 feet 112 inches front, and being 24 feet 6 inches in width, extending back 92 feet and 4 inch on the south side, and 100 feet 9 inches on the north side, with buildings.....$1,700.

Samuel Biddle to John Rentz, lot in the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 18 feet on Mulberry alley, by 80 feet deep, with buildings.....$1,500.

John M. Hoeh to John Hinders, lot on Pennsylvania avenue 19½ feet front by 105 feet 10 inches, with buildings.....$2,350.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Florences are playing to crowded houses, at this popular place of amusement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Undine," at the Academy of Music, is being well patronized and will only continue during the present week.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The Orphans' Fair in the basement of the Cathedral will close Saturday night.

GRAND OPERA.—The sale of tickets for the grand opera season commenced yesterday at C. Meeker's. The number of tickets sold was immense, and those wishing to take advantage of the unprecedentedly low prices for season tickets must do so immediately, as the sale of season tickets closes Friday evening, and after that time nothing but single tickets will be sold.

HERNANDEZ, the inimitable pantomimist, who has created such a sensation at the Academy of Music in "Undine," will astonish the audience to-night by jumping through the body of a man. Go and see him.

Malicious Mischief.—Peter Y. Haight made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Michael Barthaugh with malicious mischief. Michael, it appears, leased a farm from the prosecutor, in West Deer township, for a term of two years, which time expires this spring. There is a coal pit on the farm, as it is alleged by the prosecutor that when Michael was notified to leave the premises on the first of April next, he went to the coal pit and removed the props and pillars, thereby causing the roof of the pit to fall in. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Larceny of Butter.—Mrs. Mary Smitz was arrested yesterday morning in the market for stealing a pound of butter. She was taken before Alderman Humbert, but the party from whom the butter was taken having recovered it, refused to make an information, and she was discharged. It appears she is a poor widow with a family of five children dependent upon her support, and at the present high price of butter it is impossible for her to buy it. She resides on Pennsylvania avenue.

Fraternal Affection.—John Robinson made information before Alderman Humbert against Dennis Reagan, charging him with assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Robinson. Robinson, it appears, married a sister of Reagan's, with whom the defendant is not on good terms, and it is alleged that on Tuesday evening last, at the house of Mr. Reagan, where Robinson resides, knocked her down and otherwise abused her. Reagan was arrested and held for a hearing.

Committed, Jeremiah and George Ralston, of Worth township, Butler county, Pa., whose arrest we noticed yesterday morning on a charge of illicit distilling, had a hearing yesterday before Commissioner Gamble, who committed them to jail, in default of the required bail, for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

John W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice sends us the January number of "London Society." This is the English edition, the American reprint having ceased with the year 1867.

—The cause of the arrest of George Francis Train is thus given in a special to the New York *Herald* from London:

An Englishman named Gee, a fellow passenger of Mr. Train, informed the officers of the log-boat which brought the Scotia at Queenstown that Train had said he came to Ireland to organize the Fenians and commence the fight. Train was arrested upon this information. Gee denied giving such information when before the Court. Consul Eastman, at Queenstown, was exceedingly active in Train's behalf. Minister Adams at once saw Lord Stanley, who ordered the release of Train. Lord Stanley disavowed the act on the part of the Government, and stated that the local authorities were solely responsible.

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Our Mr. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements to follow the first class houses:

E. H. MUELLER, Arbon, Champagne.
DEVENOGE & Co., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PEUSS & Co., Cognac and Sonfleury.
CHAS. LeMESLE, Cognac.
MORGAN BROS., Cadiz, Spain.
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Hamburg, A Rhein.
A. REYES & CO., Cruznach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & Co., English Ales.
SANTOS & Co., Boston, Ales.
A choice assortment of PUNK OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.
Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination, quality and comparison of prices solicited.
oct1:d&w

LEWIS KIM.....NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ
KIM & SCHWARTZ,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
And deal ers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.
No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near tunnel.
oct21:d&t PITTSBURGH, PA

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA
Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new. oct17:d&w

SUNDRIES.
100 boxes Boston Hen Cheese;
75 " Factory do;
200 " Hamburg do;
100 casks Pearl ash;
100 " Soda Ash;
50 " Refined Soda Ash;
200 bbls. White Lime;
200 pkgs Mackerel, Trout White & Fish;
200 pigs Lead;
20 bbls. Manganese;
50 " Glue.
In store and for sale by
dec1 J. H. CANFIELD & SON.

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,
153 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
(Fourth door above Diamond.)
Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery
AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine goods. feb3

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE
CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.
6:6 P. O. DUFFY.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.
5 bbls. Cuba Molasses;
50 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses;
10 " Sugar House Syrup;
25 " Lowering's syrup;
15 " XX Drips do;
200 " Refined sugars;
25 " Sugar House sugar;
25 bbls. choice Porto Rico Sugar;
40 " Syrup.
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
nov15: 172 and 174 Wood st.

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IRON CITY SALT WORKS.
GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Steel Cast, Cemented and Spring Steel.
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STONE WORKS. Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.
FIELD'S ALTARS & CO.
Have on hand or prepare to short notice MARBLE and STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c. &c. Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. oct31:m

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HOLDERS OF
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Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds,
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AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1868.

Gold was steady all day at 13½, at which it closed. The amount of cash gold on the market is so large that it will cost 1-16 or 1-32 per cent. per day to carry over balances, so the market is left to its legitimate dealings, and though a temporarily rise may occur speculators will find it a poor and better remuneration for their risks in bonds and stocks.

Government securities are much in demand; principal dealers have been securing large lots of Seven Thirties and are now furnished Five Twenties for them, which they hold back, thus creating a scarcity in the market and may cause their own prices to rule higher. This is the powerful agent in the large amount of capital seeking temporary employment and in the attempts of some members of Congress at increasing the paper circulation of the country. They find a pretext for this in the stagnation of business and the necessity of alleviating the pressing demands of the laboring and middling classes; it is evident, however, if we may judge by the experience of other nations, that this would only aggravate the evil and ruin the trading and laboring classes completely. Trade would sooner revive under a steady contraction, thus forcing a large class of middlemen to quit business, attention to profitable industry instead of awaiting the good days that will never come again. Contraction of the volume of paper circulation will assist to reduce the price of labor, of rent, of provisions, of property, and lastly, in this instance, at least, and contrary to Adam Smith, national and other securities illustrating values, and thus restore business and credit to a healthy condition.

The stock market is still higher to-day, and the long predicted rise has set in in full earnest. New York Central has advanced 4 per cent.; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 2; Ft. Wayne, 1, and Ohio & Mississippi, 2.

Mining shares are in good demand.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 1358; 1st'n, 110½; 5-20s, 1862, 110¾; do 1865, 108½; Comsols, 1903; 10-40s, 103; 7-30s, 106¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	90¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne R. R.	96¾
Western Union Telegraph	39
Erie R. R.	75½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97½
Northwestern Railroad—common	69¾
Northwestern—preferred	79¾
New York Central	129¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	52
Michigan Southern	88¾
Corydon	30
Quartz	1 10
Mariposa	14¾

—From Washington we learn that the Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury have received complaints that the capital of certain National banks was being used in stock speculations, in violation of the national currency act, and that the officers of the above banks are involving their stability by loaning great sums on fancy railroad stocks at inflated prices. The Secretary has ordered an immediate investigation to be made by the examiners, with a view, if the charges are well founded, of compelling the banks to comply with the requirements of the national currency act. The defalcation of Loverich, the teller of the City Bank, in consequence of speculations in Rock Island, are said to have precipitated this action. A resolution of inquiry in relation to the subject will also be introduced in Congress.

—The Senate Finance Committee have recently placed upon record their views upon the questions of debt and currency. They state they find no express stipulation upon the part of the United States to pay the five-twenties in coin; but they nevertheless say a coin payment was expressly promised by the Government agents who negotiated the loan and that they were generally taken with the understanding that they were to be paid in coin. Hence the committee conclude that any other kind of payment would be unfair. In regard to funding, they say they are of the opinion that no more should be done until they are convertible into gold and silver.

—We have received a pamphlet addressed to the President of the United States by Mr. Jas. Gallatin, president of one of the N. Y. banks, and well known as an able financier and political economist. The greater part of this document is devoted to a review of the late financial measures proposed to relieve the country from the consequences of such blunders. Mr. Gallatin proposes to encourage the funding of greenbacks into interest bearing stocks; to renew in a formal manner the promises to redeem. To this end he would ask for gold coin a "specie resumption loan," with the hope of drawing into the Treasury a large amount of gold, and thus preparing the way for specie payments, and to amend the national banking act by providing for a central redemption.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday, says: The demand for money is moderately active, but the supply of capital is fully equal to the wants of borrowers. Call loans are readily obtained on good collaterals at 6@7 per cent., the lower being the prevailing rate for new transactions. The tendency is to harden the strictly first-class commercial paper at short dates, as large amounts of maturing paper are made from other good signatures at 10@12 per cent.

—Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Tuesday: The tendency of the money market has been toward greater closeness, yet for the past two days no change has been made in rates, discounting than for several previous days. Currency does not increase in volume much, if at all, being as slow as ever in returning from the country, and especially tardy in the payment of debts owing by country merchants. Rates of interest have been steadily maintained at 10@18 per cent., without representing any increased activity in business, in fact, rather the reverse since much of the borrowing is done for the purpose of carrying trade through a period of suspended animation. The greater monetary ease noted in New York tends to foster a speculative spirit there, but so far it has almost wholly been confined to the stock market.

—The following are some of the earnings of some of the Chicago Banks for the six months ending December 31, 1867, as returned to the United States Collector's office:

First National	$166,702 03
Second National	8,324 09
Fifth National	52,931 22
Union National	18,780 06
Northwestern National (3 months)	30,000 00
Manufacturers' National	12,729 31
Commercial National	50,000 00
Merchants' National	69,350 00
Mechanics' National	30,004 94
Having declared semi-annual dividends with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination, quality and comparison of prices solicited. oct14:d&t	21,422 90
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company	165,448 73
Merchants' Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank	6,361 02

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1868.

CRUDE.—There was again a fair business in crude to-day, the reported sales reaching twelve thousand barrels, in the aggregate, and the most remarkable feature is the fact that it was all bought by one party—the same party bought six thousand barrels yesterday, making in the aggregate, *eighteen thousand barrels* taken by one refinery in two days. Spot oil is still held at 7¾@7¾c, delivered in bulk cars; March and April may be quoted at 7¾@7¾c, seller's option, and all the year, buyer's option, at 11½c. Sale of 5000 bbls for March, seller's option, at 7¾c; and 6000 and 2000 for April, same option, at 7¾c.

REFINED.—The market for bonded oil continues dull but unchanged; we have but a single sale to report, 1000 bbls for February, at 22½c. January is still quoted at 22½@23c, though there is no oil offering in this market, that we can hear of, for that delivery at those quotations. February may be quoted at 23½c, and March at 24c. While some of our refiners are buying crude pretty freely, they do not appear to sell refined at present prices, for the good reason that there is no margin, and their buying crude may be explained in the fact that they believe that it will not go much lower, while, on the other hand, it might possibly take an upward turn.

ARRIVALS.—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad: Lockhart & Frew, 168 bbls; Fisher & Sinclair, 420; F. Logan & Co., 420; H. W. Morgan, 168; Wm. Mushall, 84; W. A. Sneeden, 84; Jas. Wilkins, 224; D. O. Shearer, 50.

Total.....2242

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Montgomery, Kohler & Co. 5 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 200 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
B. W. Morgan & Co, 100 do do to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 112 bbls refined to Warden, Frow & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 22.—For staple styles and cotton goods, the market is more buoyant, some makers of Sheetings and Shirtings have advanced discounts instead of taking five per cent. off as hitherto. They now allow only 5@2½ per cent. to New York mills. Bleached Muslins have been advanced to 25c. Drills are especially active and firmer, but there is nothing to warrant an advance at present, beyond this fact that stocks have been selling at unprofitable rates.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, Jan 22.—Flour is nominally unchanged. Wheat is steady and scarce; Southern red is $2.75@2.85. Corn is firmer; prime yellow, $1.15@1.18; mixed western, $1.17@1.18. Oats is dull at 75@76c. Rye is very dull at $1.44@1.45. Provisions are steady. Bulk shoulders are 8c for western. Lard is 15½c.

Cincinnati Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Flour is fair demand and the market firm, at $10.75@11.25 for family. Wheat held firmly at $2.60 for No. 2 red, and $2.25 for spring. Corn firmer; car sales, and shelled 87@88c. Oats steady at 70c for No. 2. Rye dull at $2.00@2.05, scarce and firm at $2.05@2.10 for prime to choice fall, and $1.90@1.95 for prime. Cotton quiet at 19½@19¾c for middling. Pork is quiet. Whisky dull and the prices irregular; those who have large quantities on hand are forcing it off, fearing a reduction of the tax. Hogs firm and but few are offering; the season is almost over. Receipts 1,000 head. 200 gross, and 40@50 net; receipts 600 head. Provisions generally firm. Mess pork is held at $21 for cash and regular. Bulk meats orders are held at 7½c; sides 9½c; there is a fair demand for shoulders at 7½c. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; sides of 60 lbs and under sides, which sold to the extent of 40 bbls at 11½c; sugar cured hams 16c. Lard is held at 13½c; prime leaf in demand at the close at 12½c, but could not have been bought below 12½c, when the lower grades are held at 11¾ @12c. Butter is in fair demand and the prices a shade lower; fresh 33 to 38c. Eggs declined to 30c, and the supply is large. Clover seed quiet at 6½c. Timothy dull at $2.60. Flax $2.25. Linseed oil dull at $1.10 to $1.20. Petroleum dull at 40@43c for refined in free. Gold 135¾ buying.

Chicago Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Flour firmer, at $9.75@10.50 for spring extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged, at $2.11@2.12 for No. 1, $2.03@2.04½ for No. 2, closing quiet at $2.03@2.04½ for No. 2. Corn firmer, opened firm with sales at 80@80½, but closed weak with sellers at 80c. Oats dull and heavy, at 67@67½c. Oats firm and 1@2c higher, closing quiet at 39½@39¾c. Rye more active, at $1.30@1.31. Barley dull and nominal. No. 1 Barley very firm and 10c higher; $1.90@2.05 for No. 2 in store. Provisions very dull. Mess Pork nominally lower; straight brands held at $20@20.25; sales standard at $19.75; mess ordered at $18. Bulk meats quiet; sales dry salted shoulders at 7½@7¾c; rough sides, 9½@ loose ewer, 9½c. Lard dull at 12½@12¾c. Meats inactive and quiet. Dressed Hogs in fair shipping demand for light and heavy; lighter; sales at $7@7.20; heavy dull and closed at $6.40; live more active and 20c lower; sales at $6.50@6.75 for light, $6.10@ 6.75 for packing, $7@7.10 for extra packing. Receipts—3,500 bbls flour, 15,000 bush wheat, 42,000 bush corn, 8,000 bush oats, 1,000 live hogs, 6,334 dressed hogs. Shipments—3,500 bbls flour, 1,700 bush wheat, 2,000 corn, 1,000 bush oats, 2,620 live hogs, 5,070 dressed hogs.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, January 22.—Flour steady. Wheat nominally unchanged; sales of 1,200 bus of No. 2 spring on private terms and one car lot of Mediterranean club at $2.20. Corn lower; sales of ten car lots of new at $1.10 on the track and 900 bus do at $1.10½, on the track; closing with 40,000 bus offered at $1.12 in the store. Oats; sales of 10,000 bus in lots at 72c for western in store. Rye nominal. Barley firm. Provisions; sales of thirty bbls of heavy mess pork at $22.50. Lard; sales at 13c in tierces. High wines nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)